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6. Transverse sections of stem $\times 22$, showing ventral callosity from which the root-hairs arise.

7. Antheridium. $\times 40$.

8. Median sagittal section of perigynium and adjacent portions of stem, showing embryo sporogonium with capsule, seta, foot, and "involucellum," also unfertilized archegonia, perianth, insertion of involucral leaves, root-hair callosity, etc. $\times 23$ (slightly schematized). The free part of the perianth as drawn here and in the next is proportionally rather too short and not sufficiently inflated below.

9. Sagittal section of mature perigynium from which the seta has been detached, showing fully developed calyptra and the unfertilized archegonia raised upon the base of its free portion, $\times 20$ (slightly schematized).

10. Surface view of embryo capsule, exhibiting the spiral lines, which presumably bound the valves. $\times 50$.

11. Valves of capsules, showing position taken by them when moistened. $\times 12$.

12. Apex of a single valve. $\times 12$.

13. Base of dehiscent capsule from above, showing spiro-radial insertion of valves. $\times 36$.

14. Cells of inner surface of capsule valve. $\times 150$.

15. Elater and spores. $\times 137$.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY,

April 9, 1897.

Notes on the American Hydnaceae.—I.

LUCIEN MARCUS UNDERWOOD.

KNEIFFIELLA.

The revival of *Kneiffia* Spach, Hist. Veg. Phan. 4 : 373, 1835, as a genus of Epilobiaceae, necessitates the selection of a new name for the hymenomycetous genus of the same name founded by Fries three years later.* The genus belongs with a group of resupinate plants usually classed with the Hydnaceae, but forming outliers from the typical members of the family in the direction of the simpler Tomentellaceae. Three species are reported from the United States and others are found in the West Indies and elsewhere. The synonymy of the American species is here recorded since it becomes necessary to use them in a publication elsewhere that might not be desirable as a medium of publishing new names since it has primarily a circulation that is not botanical.

* *Kneiffia* Fr. Epicrisis systematis Mycologici, 529. 1836-1838.

I. KNEIFFIELLA ASPERA.

Thelephora aspera Pers. Mycol. Europ. 1: 153. (excl. icon.) 1822.

Thelephora setigera Fr. Elenchus, 1: 208. 1828.*

Kneiffia setigera Fr. Epicrisis, 529. 1836-1838.

For this species which is the type of the genus, Fries adopts a name of his own, but at the same time cites in the synonymy an earlier name by Persoon, which it is proper to restore to its place in the necessary change of the genus.

2. KNEIFFIELLA CANDIDISSIMA.

Kneiffia candidissima B. & Rav. Grevillea, 1: 147. 1873.

3. KNEIFFIELLA TESSULATA.

Kneiffia tessulata B. & C. Grevillea, 1: 147. 1873.

The first named species appears to have a rather widespread distribution in the United States and Europe. The other two appear from present information to be southern in distribution, though much is still to be desired in regard to them.

Calkins reports *Kneiffia ambigua* Karst. from Florida (Journ. Mycol. 3: 70), but I have seen no specimens.

March 9, 1897.

An undescribed Species of *Kallstroemia* from New Mexico.

BY ANNA MURRAY VAIL.

KALLSTROEMIA BRACHYSTYLIS.

A diffuse herb; stems prostrate, branched, slightly enlarged or swollen and very brittle at the nodes, sparingly pubescent with short appressed slightly twisted hairs, and fewer longer spreading cilia; stipules lanceolate to ovate-lanceolate, 4-5 mm. long, ciliate, at length caducous; petioles shorter than the leaflets; leaves 2-5 cm. long; leaflets 3-4 pairs, 6-15 mm. long, obliquely oblong or oval-oblong, slightly falcate, obtuse, or some of the lower ones acutish, ciliate on the margin above with somewhat stiff white hairs, paler, hirsute when young, at length glabrous beneath, the basal leaflets

*I cite the usual date given by Pritzel, Saccardo and others without the means at hand of verification. In my copy of Fries Systema, the "Elenchus" is bound in with volumes 1 and 2 and bears on the title page the date 1830 and the same title as the original Systema with the addition of "Supplementa voluminis, primi."